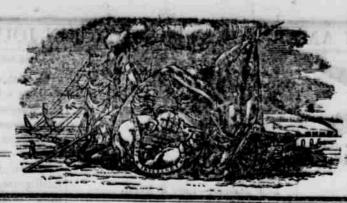
## SUNBURY

H. B. MASSER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.



## AMERICAN

OFFICE, CORNER OF CENTRE ALLEY & MARKET STREET.

NEW SERIES VOL. 1, NO. 2.

A Family Dewspaper-Devoted to Politics, Afterature, Morality, Foreign and Domestic Dews, Science and the Arts, Agriculture, Markets, Amusements, &c.

SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, APRIL S, 1849.

OLD SERIES VOL. 8, NO. 28.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN. THE AMERICAN is published every Saturday at TWO DOLLARS per annum to be paid half yearly in advance. No paper discontinued until a.t. arregrages are paid.
All communications or letters on business relating to the office, to issure attention, must be POST PAID. TO CLUES.

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George J. Wenver,

Hulters, Traces, Cotton and Linen Carpet Chainruilsdelphia, November 13, 1847.-1y

ETTENO. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

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Rhodes & Farrow Snyderstown, Amos T. Beisell, Turbutsville Benneville Holshue, Upper Mahonoy. J. bn G. Renn. E. L. Pi, er, Watsonlawn. Wholesole, at the office and general depot, 169
Race st., Philadelphia, Dec. 18, 1847,—19

**6 7 图 图 图 AN** 顺平 Watches & Jewellery Full Jewelled Gold Levers for \$40, Warranted

JACOB LADOM'US, AS constantly on hand a large assurement Full Jewelled Gold Levers, Gold Lepines, full Jewelled,

such as ear rings, finger rings breat pins, braces-tets gold and silver poucils, gold chains. &c. Has also on hand a complete associatent Lunette, patent and plain Watch glasses, Main Springs, Verges, Disis and Hands of every description; and in fact, a complete assortment of Watchmake s' to de and Watch Materials, to which he would call the at-

twine his stock before purchasing classwhere. No. 246 Market street, below 8th, Philadelphia, 8-pt. 25, 1847.—fim

CHALLENGE! CHALLENGE! THE CHALLENGE .- We have observed ve-Try patiently for a year past the fevered at-tempts by some of our festernity, to force a r pu-tation which their refessional skill alone must fad to give them. And we would continue our silenstered merit, were it not more than probable that this species of fauftrenade may divert the public eye from a candid examination into the merus of

the multitude of professors in the Daguerre in art.

mere pretence gams an ovation over genuine lesp itself or withdraw i - spurious claims, that we now tresposs on its fancied security by throwing the g'ove for an honorshie test of skill. Our gage is \$500 that the average of a given number of daguerrestypes executed at the Daguerrean Gallety
of M. P. SIMONS, 179 Chesnut street, will examine the consequence be what they
bit a greater amount of perfection in the art than
any similar average number from any other galleworks and similar average number from any other galleworks had been with the consequence be what they
might. On trial, they all affirmed that the
meeting of husband and wife was most
works hed been with the ry in the United S ates. This is no idle burst-we mean what we say. We are desirou-sthat the public should give their patronage to merit not

ve tigation. We have thrown the glave. Who will pick it up? M. P. SIMONS, 179 Chest at t., opposite State House, Philad. N. B. It will be under-to-d by our country friends, that the above challenge has never yet. been occepted, and we also wish it underst od, that we did not intend to make by this wager, as we have already expressed our i tention to appro-

prime the prize to some charitable purpose.

M. P. SIMONS. Philadelphia, Feb. 19, 1818 .- 3 n.

Another Farm

PDIR SALD. THE heirs of John Youam, dec'd , effet for sale all that Farm of theirs situate in Sham kin through it. For particulars enquire of HUGH H. TEATS. Southown,

or any of the heir NOT TOO LATE. GREAT BARGAINS may yet te had at Pen termined to disc-ntinue the business, he will sell termined to disc-ntinue the business, he will sell term low. A saving of 25 or 30 per cent, can be made by purchasing at his store. Call and examine for yourselves. This store. Call and examine for yourselves. This store, at the highest market price.

Sunbury, December 4th, 1847—tf

JOHN FARNSWORTH, Sur

## A FIRESIDE SKETCH.

THE POOR LINEN WEAVER.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN

"Know, then, the truth of government divine, And let these scruples be no longer thine." In one of the retired streets of a populous country town, fived a young linen weaver, of an upright and pious character, but exceedingly poor. Himself and his affectionate partner were distinguished in the

place for their extraordinary piety. Often, for weeks together, in the midst of their arduous labor, they had nothing to cat but potatoes and salt. They ardently loved each other and were cheerful and happy. Whoever visited this worthy couple, was delighted with their agreeable society; many gladly partook of their humble fare, on purpose to enjoy their sweet, religious

Once on a fine summer evening, a welldressed man called at the door of their humble cottage, who, after an affectionate salutation, informed the young weaver that he was travelling to a distant village, but had and continued, until it began to grow dark, school children, as was the custom, came that it sent a cold shudder through the an adjoining hedge, and entered into car- the country around about, who followed in early life a shoemaker; and the last memwith most carnest entreaty to be released; hardened robber-captain. but the robber held a pistol to his breast, refused to comply—whereupon two of the stoutest took hold of his arms and walked tillion came riding in full gallop; he hasti-

prisoned, but the test escaped. of mind became overwelming. Her kind lieved till this moment—therefore I never called—and we are declared forever separate \$10.00 hear no tidings. About evening the news Sometimes in the midst of my guilty course, 20 co arrived that the mill had been robbed, and things have occurred, which led me to sup-30 00 the weaver apprehended with the robbers, pose there was a God who governs the 13 00 Her distress now arose to its height. She world; but I wished to be sure of it—and t Jawaller and proceeded with all possible haste to the cent and pious man into my society, and bended knees she begged and implored his ourselves. He must deliver him as he has aid for the liberation of her unfortunate tention of the country trade in general. husband. The magistrate, who felt a deep tention of the wishing anything in the above line. sympathy for the unfortunate woman, could would find it to their advantage to call and exa- do nothing in behalf of her husband, though husband. The magistrate, who felt a deep he gave her permission to see him.

The meeting which took place was indescribable. They raised together their imploring hands, to the Judge of the impomaintain unshaken confidence in God, who, he assured her, would never abandon them in the extremity of their trial. They parted, mutually strengthened, and humbly observation, under the consciousness of an unbil- resolved to plead with God for a happy is-

The government, in consequence of the frequent robberies that had recently followed in quick succession, was obliged to en- around the streets in triumph; others raised ty, and thereby win for itself colden opinions; but force the law with rigor; the poor weaver, a contribution for him amounting to seve-we di-pise that mistable chicagery by which a therefore, had no reason to hope for a dispensation in his favor, especially as he had bearing him through the streets, his wife been apprehended in company with the arrived from her long and painful journey. robbers. But a still worse feature in his She heard the shoutings and saw the concase, was the dreadful fact, that the cap- course of people. "Pardon for the linen weaver had been with them on other exp - deeply affecting-a scene of joy indescriditions, naming the times, places, and cir-cumstances. When the weaver pleaded coach which their friends had kindly prohis innocence, they were so daring as to vided for the occasion. The money which look him in the face, and ask him if he he received raised his condition in life, and were not afraid, in the presence of God, to the rich experience he acquired from his utter such falsehoods. Thus matters went assured and simple confidence in God, profrom one court to another, the poor wen- duced a still more elevating effect on his ver having no advocate but his unavailing Christain character. The blessing of God

At length the trial was concluded, and all were condemned to die. It was deci-ded that the linen weaver should be hanged

The event occurred in the year 1798.

Christain Observer. first; and the rest, after witnessing his exe. cution, were to undergo the same sentence, only with this difference, that their bodies were to be quartered. The verdict had been signed by the prince, and the execution was to take place within three days. 000,000; in 1840, 169,000,000; in 1843, 220, township, Northumberland county, near Snuff.

A deep and universal sympathy was excition, and adjoining the old Stambach stand in said township, containing about two hondred acremore or less, in a good state of cultivation. The Rail Road from Sunbury to Shamokintown passes of the place, who well knew his innocence, administered all the consolation in his powadministered all the consolation in his power, to support him in the trying crisis. The pious man summoned all his strength, and committed his wife and children to his heavenly Father. His wife cried incessantly and fervently to the ALL MERCIPUL for deliverance. The day previous to his execution, she appeared the piteous object of dis- ago, some citizens of Allegheny, Pa., distress before the gate of the prince's man- covered a very neat white box floating

This gave occasion to speak of the linen weaver; and when her request for an audience was presented, it was cheerfully granted. Her respectable and prepossessing appearance, in addition to her deep distress, spoke so loud a language, that the cheeks of the princess were covered with tears. She conducted her to the prince, who was so much affected, that he instantly despatched a messenger with his pardon. And it was now time—for it was evening, and the next day at nine o'clock, the weaver was to be led to execution. The mes-

senger had ten leagues to travel. ken, she hastened with all possible speed to strong excitement of her feelings. She was therefore obliged to rest a few hours. which prevented her from arriving till ten

his horse fell with him, and sprained his and, after the roll-call, business commenced missed his way, and that if he would be ankle Providentially it was near a postble. The weaver sprang from his stat- lion, But it was near being too late. Of submitted a report. and putting on his well-worn but decently all that had transpired, the weaver as yet patched garment, undertook to guide the knew nothing, and the magistrates as little. stranger in his way. They discoursed on The clock struck nine, and the knell of exvarious matters, entertaining each other, ecution sent forth its awful peal. The when suddenly the stranger drew a whistle | with their teachers, and hymn books, in the from his pocket, and sounded it so load, procession; then the weaver and his pastor; the old man wiping his spectacles is the great next the captain and his band of robbers; philosopher and patriot, Benjamin Franklin; frame of the linen weaver. In an instant, and last of all, the executioner and his as- the tall man, with a pleasent Puritanie face, ten stout, terrible looking men leaped from sistants. A multitude had assembled from is Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, who was appeared to be their chief, respecting the of armed soldiers who marched with slow tie looking gentlemen—is Robert R. Liviegsrobbery of a neighboring mill. The cap- and measured step to the place of execution. tain of the band introduced the linen wea- The weaver spoke not a word-his distress ver to them, as a newly-favored comrade, was too deep for either tears or language; not yet inured to their business. The un- the people, however, observed that he was happy man fell on his knees, and begged intently watched by the keen eye of the

The procession at length arrived near away with him. They arrived at the mill by handed the letter of pardon to the maabout midnight, and broke it open, while gistrate, who as hastly broke the seal, and the captain, in company with several rob- proclaimed cloud- Perdon ! Perdon ! bers, remained at a distance to watch. But Parlon for the Linen Wester P. A shout neighbors went in search of him, but could feared him, and gave myself up to crime. prison. She applied to a magistrate, and compel him to take part in our crimes, that gave him as circumstantial an account of this God could not be righteous, if he sufthe matter as she knew how, while on her fered him to fall in the same punishment as done to-day. For I declare, before this assembly, that the linen weaver is perfectly innocent-he is a pious and upright man. I have made a fair trial with him, and God has delivered him. Yes, there is a God, and that God is a God of right ousness." He now begged to be remanded to prison, alleging that he had some important disclocent. The weaver encouraged his wife to sures to make. His request was again granted, and his promise fulfilled.

In the meantime they had revived the weaver, who had fainted under the excitement caused by his sudden transition of feeling. A circle was formed round the scaffold, when a number of young men, continued with him: and if he still lives he must be a gray-haired man of seventy .-

CHEAP POSTAGE -It was stated in a late number of the London Times, that according to official returns, "the number of letters convoyed by mail in England 1839, was \$76, 000,000; and in 1847, 322,000,006. The penny postage system was established in 1839. The number of letters is now four times as great as under the old system, and it is still increasing, notwithstanding the prodigous total already attained. The penny postage now yields a clear revenue to the government of

Strange Circumstances .- A day or so sion, desiring an audience. It providentially happened that while at dinner, the history of a poor father of a family was related, who had been executed innocently.

TWO SCENES IN INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

Nearly seventy-two years next fourth of July-a band of patriots were assembled in what was then called Carpenter's Hall, but now better known as Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia. The oldest of the number verged on eighty and the youngest was not thirty years of age.

Thirteen colonies, through their delegates, were then in session-and for what purpose To found a mighty nation, and to show to the world what "men determined to be free" The princess ordered refreshments for could accomplish. This assemblages was the weaver's wife, and after she had parta- composed of no common materials. Men were there-some tillers of the soil, others the place of execution, impelled with from the pulpit, and many from the workshop heartfelt joy and gratitude to God. But and the profession of the law-men who had when she had travelled about two leagues everything to risk in what they undertook; her system failed through fatigue, and the for, if unsuccessful treason was the crime and a gibbet the reward!

They were not laggards or sluggards in o'clock the next morning.

The meas nger who had been sent, likeo'clock in the morning. John Hancock, the those days, for Congress met as early as eight wise met with an accident in the way- President, took his seat regularly at that hour

It was about nine o'cleck in the morning kind enough to accompany him a mile or house. He committed the pardon to the of the fourth of July, 1776, when five men two, he would compensate him for his trou- Postmaster, who forwarded it by a postil- advanced to the chair of the President, and a false step. Subsequent events always sus-

That very tall man is Thomas Jefferson the next person, who makes a few remarks, and every member inclines his ear to eatch their purport-in height not very tall or short but inclined to corpulancy-is John Adams . ton, afterwards minister to France and Chancellor of New York.

These men make their report-it is read.

from GREAT BRITAIN.

A few days ago a dead body was resting eers, in his correspondence with the Execun this same hall, surrounded by all the ein- tive, in his conduct under the thousand anblems of mourning with which we honor the novances of campaign. distinguished dead. That remnant of mortality but a short time before contained a soul useless without the will to execute them. ing, and an unsurpassed love of country.

This body rested on the spot, where, sev-

Louis Phillippe's Family .- Louis Phillippe was married to the Princess Amelia, second daughter of the late King of Sicily, in 1809. By this lady, late Queen of the French he has had eight children, of whom six still survive:

1 Louisa, Queen of Belgium, (wife of Leopold) born 1812:

2 Louis, Duke of Nemours, born 1814, married Victoria Augusta, of Coburg, cousin of Prince Albert.

3 Maria Clementina, born 1817-unmar

4 Francis, Prince de Joinville, born 1818, Admiral of the French Navy, married Francisca, a sister of the Emperor of Brazil, and of the Queen of Portugul.

5 Henry, Doke d'Aumale, born 1822; married to Carolina, cousin of the King of the Two Sicilies.

6 Anthony, Dake of Montpensier, born 1824; married to the sister of the Queen of

The oldest son of Louis Phillippe was Ferdinand, Duke of Orleans, born 1810; killed by jumping from his carriage, July 1842. He married, in 1837, Helena, daughter of the Grand Dake of Mecklenburg Schwerin-by whom he had two children, viz: Louis Phillippe, (Count of Paris) born 1838, and now 10 years of age, and Robert Phillippe, Duke of Chartres, born 1840.

of age, with a raw hide, for being suspected from the effects of the punishment. The father, who is an industrious and trustworthy ill-judged treatment of his only daughter.

THE CHARACTER OF TAYLOR.

A correspondent enquires if we intended posite in mind as they well can be. We have one common and destroying deluge. analyzed Scott's genius in the article alluded to: let us endeavor now to dissect Taylor's.

lect of Taylor. He is no melo-dramatic hero men," as Bacon says, "do not find fortune, no Crichton, no charlatan. But he possesses they make her."-Evening Bulletin. that which is worth more than the mere brilliancy of genius, a consummate wisdom which rarely, or never errs in its conclusions. His ampaign on the Rio Grande is a proof of this He did not make a single movement without first having maturely considered its propriety and in no case, consequently, did he commit tained the accuracy of his judgment. When Scott, preparatory to the siege of Vera Cruz, of relatives; though in quite a number of cawithdrew the regulars from Taylor, he re- so only income, or a sum per annum, is to commended to his subordiate to abandon Sal. be paid to the present generation, with a retillo and fall back on Monterey. The same version to their children, or other heirs, who suggestion was made by the President. But Taylor thought this course unwise. He saw that if the enemy was to be checked at all. he must be mot in the passes of the mountains beyond Saltillo. The battle of Buena ings, and establishing a library in New York, Vista was the result. The importance of that for free, general use. For this purpose he nest conversation with the stranger, who the procession, attended with a regiment ber of the committee—a handsome, aristocra- victory cannot be too highly estimated. It appropriates a plot of ground on the southerly not only preserved the country between Saltillo and the Rio Grande from returning to the | deep, for the building ; or, if the trustees of hands of the Mexicans, but it broke the pres- this bequest think it more expedient, a plot tige of Santa Anna's name. It did more, of like size on the east side of Astor Place. What is it? THE DECLARATION OF INDEPEN. It crushed the best appointed and most-pum- The building is not to cost over \$75,000, and DENCE! Separate from the mother country erous army the enemy had ever brought into the land is estimated at \$35,000. Then -to be independent? "No! No!" some cry. | the field; while it proved that the American | \$120,000 are to be expended in books, maps, threatening him with instant death if he the scaffold; the linen weaver was conduc- John Dickinson, of Philadelphia, rises and volunteer was more than equal to a Mexican opposes the report of the committee. But regular. All these consequences the wisdom ced at interest, to defray the expenses of see! Jefferson touches John Adams on the of Taylor had forseen. The battle of Buena management, purchase of books, or the eselbow, and the latter at once takes the floor. Vista, moreover, was, in one sense, the cause tablishment of lectures, as the trustees may You can hear a pin drop. Adams com- of all our subsequent triumphs. It would be think best. The trustees are the Mayor of mences speaking. Hark to the tones of his going too far, perhaps, to say that Cerro Gor- the city and the Chancellor of the State, ex they had been tracked: the measure of of joy then rose up from the assembled thou- voice! He grows more and more elequent de, Contreras and Chapeltepee, would have officio, (and now named as a mark of respect.) their iniquity was now full. The captain sands, that seemed to know no end. In the -an intense silence prevails-all are anxious been lost without it; but we assume it as Messrs. Washington Irving. Wm. B. Astor. and some of the robbers, together with the midst of the excitement, the robber-cap- to hear every word that falls from the lips of certain, that in all those combats the desire Daniel Lord, Jr., James G. King, Jos. G. Cogslinen weaver, were apprehended and im- tain rose, and begged permission to speak; the Mossachusetts advocate. Deeply do these to emulate Buena Vista was foremost in the well, Fitz Greene Halleck, Henry Brevoort, Meantime the wife of the weaver began be already and list send in long after times, John Adems, in his bold the sun of Austerlitz," said Bonaparte, and Charles Bristed, who are to appoint their to be alarmed and distressed; her husband were instantly silent. The robber than famous speech upon the Declaration was the on the morning of the battle of Jean; and successors. The trustees are to have no pay remained out, and when she found that he exclaimed about, "There is a Go I, and that Colossus of Independence. He takes his sent these words, stimulating them to rival former nor is any of them to hold any office of edid not return in the morning, her distress God is a God of justice. This I never beamid a murmur of applause—the vote is glaries, was the day. This consummate molument under the Board. public career; in his deportment to his offi-

> But wisdom in forming opinions would be endowed with patriotism, distinguished learn- Taylor, however, is as resolute and prompt in action, as he is cool and comprehensive in indement. When at Fort Brown he found enty-two years before, the father of the dead his communications with Point Isabel cut off, advocated the cause of his country. The thir- he duringly staked all on the valor of the litteen states had grown to thirty, and a mour- the garrison, and marched to the coast for ner from each stood beside the bier of the ammunition and stores. The morning after son. Both had been Presidents of the Uni- his arrival at Point Isabel, the report of guns ted States, and both died full of years and at Metamores announced an attack on the honors, lamented by all. Why say that "ng- fort, and the army, with one voice, generous-PUBLICS AREUNGRATEFUL ?"-Noah's Messen- ly demanded to be led to the relief of their comrades. But Taylor hesitated. If he left the Point to succor Fort Brown, the object of his late movement would be entirely frustrated; and accordingly he resolved to wait at least putil he could hear from the garrison. By this decision, he assumed a momentous responsibility, which can only be fully understood by imagining the obloquy he would have suffered if Brown and his little detach. ment had been cut off. So, at Buena Vista. Taylor accepted battle against the advice of beauty of expression, and his form a princely both Scott and the President; and if he had lost the day, nothing could have saved him soul, a richness of fancy and a splendor of from a court martial. In deciding to fight versification, which few have surpassed, as a Lewis' Rangers, under that able and ener-Santa Anna, he perilled every life in hisamny; for a defeat would have terminated in a fore, to shut himself up in Montercy, and boldly advanced to the foot of the mountains rian religious and disinterested, his princito meet the foe, he assumed a responsibility he's all pure, his passions all noble, his inwhich few would have ventured on even though as fully convinced of its wisdom as la belle France has not a son upon whom she himself.

We doubt if there was another man in the army who would have risked the battle of Buena Vista under exactly similar circumstances. There can be no greater proof of the stubborn will of Taylor than the assertion of Santa Anna, that the Americans were thrice beaten, but that they did not know it. Some of Taylor's officers, on one of these occasions, advised him to retreat; but he know that this was impossible with his comparalively raw troops, and he fought on. "Every EFFECTS OF SEVERITY .- A father in Troy Englishman must die here, if needs be, ecently chastised his daughter, 12 or 14 years said Wellington at Waterloo; and Taylor held substantially the same resolute language of dishonesty. One week after, she died at Buena Vista. His determination to conquer and his confidence in victory were forcibly exhibited at the final point of the conflict. man, is almost crazy at the sad result of his Several assaults, and the enemy had been repulsed, and he was now making a third, and he believed, a decisive charge. At the head Louis Philippe.-Who accuses Louis Phil- of a column of infantry and cavalry five lippe of cold heartedness? When he reached England be exclaimed, "Thank God I am attack. The out-posts of the Americans were more and Philadelphia. once more on British soil!" How different driven before him like chaff. O'Brien's batfrom the Corsican, whose last look upon tery had been captured; Clay and Hardin France was through his tears, whose adieu had fallen desperately contending; and was in words of overpowering pathos—Beston Post

The enemy was within thirty paces of the to the memory of John Quincy Adams.

guns. In a few seconds his myriads would be upon them. Bragg, in consternation, sent to depreciate Taylor's military genius by the to Taylor for succor. The memorable reply article culogising Gen. Scott, which we pub- will live as long as history endures. Its de- M. Joseph Rougeu DE L'Isle, whi'e an offilished on Thursday. By no means. Wash- termined spirit saved the day. Had Taylor cer in the engineer corps at Strasburg, carly ington and Franklin were both great men, hesitated for a minute, that wild ocean of in the French revolutior, with a view of sup-

These two qualities-wisdom in deciding The most prominent characteristic of the decision-are the most valuable characterisnero of Buena Vista is his rare perfection of ties that can belong to a general, and invariaadgment. In this respect, perhaps, he approuches nearer to Washington than any pub- only to the soldier. They are the elements and was famous in Europe and America. lic man the United States has produced in of greatness in every situation of life. He The air is peculiarly exciting. It was supthis century. There is nothing brilliant, in who possesses them will become celebrated the ordinary sense of the term, in the intel- whatever pursuits he embarks in. "Such

## MR. ASTOR'S WILL.

following abstract of Mr. Astor's will. The great features of the will and its codicils are ample provision for all the relations of Mr. Astor and their children-his son, Wm R

There are no trusts created for the benefit

The only important bequest for the public benefit is one of \$400,000, by the codicil of Aug. 20th, 1839, for erecting suitable buildside of Astor Place, 65 feet front by 125 statuary, &c.; and the remainder to be pla-

There is a bequest to the poor of Waldorf, by establishing an institution for the sick or disabled, or for the improvement of the young, of \$50,000.

The other public bequests are as follows, but must if not all of them, we believe, were paid in advance, during the life of the testa-

for the Blind, \$5000; Half Orphan Asylum \$5000; Lying-in-Asylum, \$2000.

The personal estate of Mr. Astor is worth from seven to nine millions of dollars, and his real estates perhaps as much more; so that the aggregate is less than twenty millions, or half the sum we put down the other day. Either sum is quite out of our small comprehension; and we presume that with most men the idea of one million is just a- ty to Washington, left the city of Mexico, bout as large an idea as that of any number escorted by a company of the Mounted of millions. He had not, however, travelled

LAMARTINE. Lamartine is described as having "a brow where genius sits enthroned, and a lip quivering with enthusiasm." Though nearly sixty years of age, his locks are but thinly sprinkled with grey. His features still retain a rare elegance. As a poet possessing a fervor of prose writer, full of nerve, grandeur and beauty, as an orator brilliant though often ineneral massacre. When he refused, there- coherent, as a legislator fearless, independent ty. Thente he proceeded without interand scorning the name of partizan, and as a stincts all elevated, what wonder is it that looks with fender pride.

no voice rang clearer or more indignantly against the cold calculating policy of the administration than Lamartine's. All the warm tant despatches from the government impulses and quick sensibilities of his nature the army. He expects in eight or ten days were thoroughly aroused, and though perhaps to be in the City of Mexico, when he will speeches were made that would tally more have performed the most remarkable jourexactly with the theoretical rules of the new on record, having, in the space of thirschoolmen, none were more thrilling, none pierced their way more electrically to the very centre of the soul. He has been a deputy fifteen years, and has always spurned deputy fifteen years, and has always spurned party trammels.

DEPARTURES FROM PITTSBURG .- The Pitts' burg papers mention the departure from that city of numerous canal boats for the East,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS .-- At Mantanzas

MARSEILLAISE HYMN.

This celebrated song of the warriors and patriots of the revolution, was composed by though very different in character; and Scott Mexicans would have surged over the battery, planting the vulgar songs then in vogue, perand Taylor are great generals, though as op- and pouring on, buried leader and soldier in lative to the struggle then going on. He composed the song and music in one night. It was first called "L'Offrande a la Liberte." what to do and resolution in executing that but subsequently received its present name, because it was first sung by the Marseilles confederates in 1792. It became the nationpressed of course under the empire and the Bourbons; the revolution of 1830 called it up anow, and it has since become again the national song of the French patriots. The ex-King of the French, Louis Phillippe, bestowed on its composer, who was about seventy The Journal of Commerce publishes the years old at the time of the last revolution, (having been born in 1760.) a pension of 1500 francs from his private purse. We give be-low an old but admirable translation of this

splendid national lyric: Ye sons of France awake to Glory, Hark, hark what myriads bid you rise; Your children, wives and grandsires hoary; Behold their tears and hear the cries. Shall hateful Tyrants, mischief breeding, With hiring hosts, a ruffian band,

Affright and desolate the land, While Peace and Liberty lie bleeding ? Chorus )-To arms! to arms ye brave! Th' Avenging Sword unsheath! March or, march on-all hearts On Liberty or Death! ]resolved Now, now the dangerous sterm is rolling,

Which treach rous Kings conefederate raise; The dogs of war let loose are howling, And lo! our fields and cities blaze, And shall we basely view the ruin, While lawless force with guilty stride Spreads desolation far and wide; With crime and blood his hands embruing With luxury and pride surrounded, The vile insatiate despots dare-Their thirst of gold and power unbounded To mete and vend the light and air. Like beasts of burden would they load us, Like tyrants bid their slaves adore; But man is man, and who is more? Nor shall they longer lash and goad us-O, Liberty! can man resign thee, Once having felt thy gen'rous flame; Can dungeons, bolts and bars confine thee, Or whips thy noble spirit tame? Too long the world has wept, bewailing That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield; And all their arts are unavailing.

We mentioned a day or two singe that Mr. FREANER, who brought the Mexican Treaty of Peace to the Government at Washington, had arrived at New Orleans on the 4th instant, on his way back to Mexico, The German Society, \$20,000; Institution with despatches to the Commander of the American forces. The New Grleans Delta: speaking of the expedition with which Mr. FREANER has performed the duty confided to him, remarks-

> Immediately after the Treaty of Peace had been sigued, it was brought to the City of Mexico by Mr. Trist, and early on the morning of the 3d February Mr. Freaner, being entrusted with the carrying the Treafar before he found that his escort, on account of its numbers, could not keep up with him, and so he left them behind, and travelled some distance of the road alone. Overtaking a company of Illinois Horse, Mr. F. accompanied them some distance, but soon finding that they were too slow, he again tried it alone, until he came into the vicinity of a place where he knew guerrilleros were lying in wait. Fortunately he here met a detachment of Capt. getic officer, Lieut. Lilly, and with their escort he was able to reach Puebla in saferuption, sometimes alone and sometimes escorted by cavalry, until he reached Vera Cruz, being less than three days on the way!

Arrived at Vera Cruz, the Iris steamer was immediately got ready, and in thirty hours after his arrival at Vera Cruz, the looks with fender pride.

He seldom takes part in the petty questions engendered in party strife, but when great principles are involved, when the cause of God or humanity is concerned, he never sits silent. In the recent debates on Italy, no voice rang clearer or more indignantly and delaying only until the Treaty was sent in to the Senate, returned with imporvarious messengers and bearers of despatcher sent out by the government, and occupied the time usually required for a train and escort to march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. For these severe labors and incredible exertions, Mr. Franer deserved well of the country, though the only reward he has sought or received, is the consciousness of having served his country matters of deep concern.

> The Whear is said to look poorly in the western part of New York: